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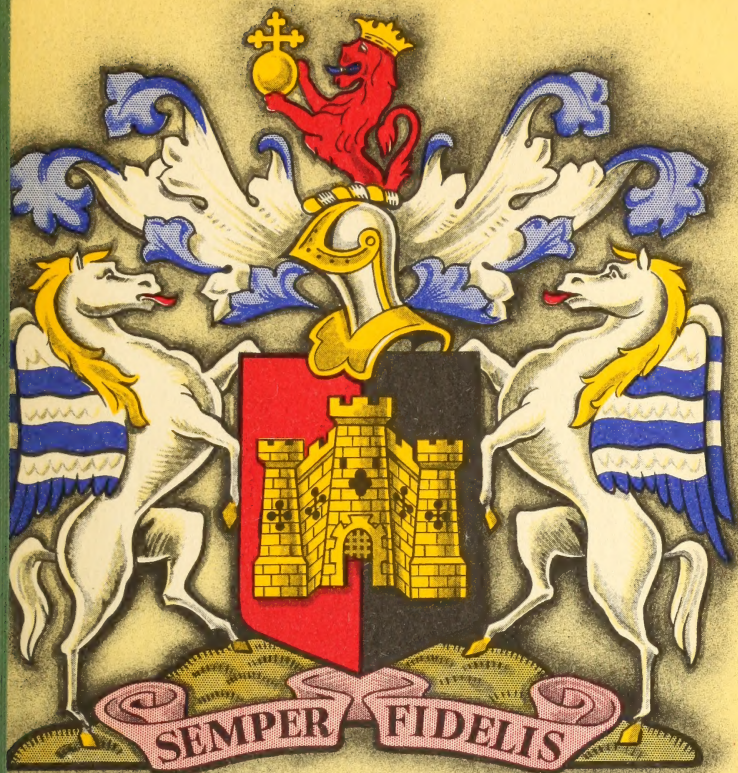
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HISTORIC EXETER

REAL CENTRE FOR TOURING GLORIOUS DEVON

ONE SHILLING

Official Guide to the City of Exeter. Published by the Exeter Official
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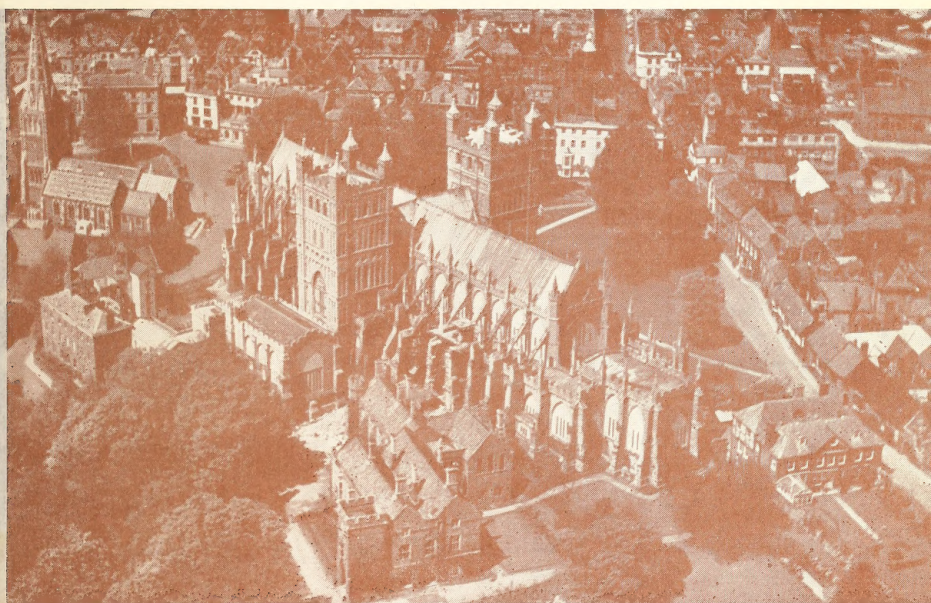
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Following upon centuries of development, Exeter to-day offers to the tourist and resident the romance of ancient England and a countryside of unsurpassed beauty—wooded hills, open moorland swept by sea breezes and sheltered valleys rich in foliage watered by clear trout streams. Here, too, one feels the call of the sea, for it is only thirty minutes by modern travel to the blue waters and golden beaches of the English Channel.



HISTORIC EXETER

873116



THE history of Exeter begins in Roman times when the city was founded, circa A.D. 50-55, to serve as the capital and administrative centre for the Celtic people of Devon and Cornwall, known as the Dumnonii. The site chosen was at the head of the navigable waters of the Exe, on a typical South Devon hillside sloping westwards to the river. The city took its Latin name, *Isca Dumnoniorum*, from the river and that of its inhabitants.

During the first and second centuries the city was bounded by a rampart, as may be seen in the Bishop's Palace Garden, but at the beginning of the third century it was fortified by a massive stone wall, of which practically the entire circuit can be traced to-day: the area thus enclosed was 98 acres. In the centre, near the junction of South Street with High Street, stood the civic buildings, the Forum and the Public Baths: private houses and shops lined the streets, which were laid out at right angles—then, as now, Exeter must have been a city of steep slopes and sudden views to the surrounding hills.

Many small objects of the Roman era have been found in the city; a selection derived from recent excavations is exhibited in the Royal Albert Museum. Part of a tessellated pavement of geometric design found in Waterbeer Street can be seen relaid in the entrance to the Court House. The Roman masonry in the city walls is best seen in Rougemont Gardens, in Southernhay, and below West Street.

From the ninth to the seventeenth century the history of Exeter is the history of England writ small. In 876, after a siege, the city

was occupied by bands of Danish marauders, to be driven out by Alfred three years later.

In succeeding years Exeter endured further sieges and was twice taken and plundered. But fortifications were built and were given names which survive to the present day; north of the city is an earthwork still known as Danes Castle; south is a hollow called Athelstan's Dyke.

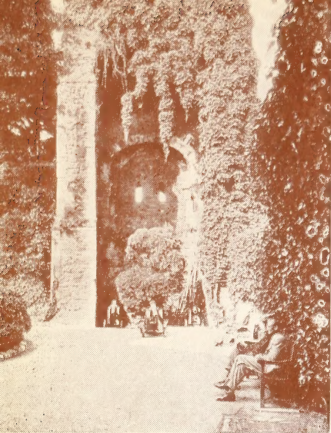
In 1003 came the last invasion by the Danes. Hugh, the Reeve of the city, through cowardice or treason, admitted the enemy by stealth. The Danes plundered the city, lowered her walls, and put the greater part of her population to the sword.

After the Conquest, Exeter was the centre of resistance in the West to William the Conqueror. Gytha, mother of the vanquished Harold, found refuge within the city's protecting walls. William claimed allegiance and received a contemptuous answer. In 1068 he marched against the city at the head of five hundred horsemen. The East Gate was barred against him and a host of defenders thronged the battlements. For eighteen days the tempestuous William attacked with mines the walls of the city until they began to crumble and the citizens then thought it wise to make terms. William, we are told, harried by inclement weather and the news that Sweyn of Denmark was planning to attack in the east, promised to spare the citizens and their goods if they would submit. William entered by the East Gate; Gytha and her followers escaped by the West Gate.

William appointed the first Norman Seigneur, Baldwin, who constructed a ring motte and bailey castle on the volcanic knob of Rougemont. The great gate, and one tower (Athelstan's Tower), survive and may be seen in Northernhay and Rougemont Gardens respectively.

'ATHELSTAN'S TOWER' FROM NORTHERNHAY





Readers of Shakespeare will recall in Richard III, Act iv, Sc. ii, the reference to Rougemont—

K Rich. *When last I was in Exeter,
The Mayor in courtesy, shew'd me the castle,
And call'd it Rouge-mont; at which name I
started;
Because a Bard of Ireland told me once,
I should not live long after I saw Richmond.*

NORMAN GATEWAY TO ROUGEMONT CASTLE

Shakespeare may be acquitted of the atrocious pun: witness the chronicler: 'The king was yn mervelese greate lykinge thereof, but when it was told hym that it was called Rugemont, he was sodenly fallen yn to a greate dumpe, and as it were a man amased, for it was a prophecye told unto hym, that when he came ones to Richmond, he shold not longe live after.' Nor did he.

The castle gradually fell into disrepair and its ancient fortifications, keep, sallyport, and square tower were pulled down in 1784 to make room for the new Assize Courts—now combined with the headquarters of the Devon County Council.

Under the Plantagenets Exeter developed rapidly in importance. King John (*circa* 1200) granted a charter, one of the first of such in England, placing the rule of the city under a Mayor and Commonalty. No other city in England can point to a longer history of self-government.

About this time the first bridge across the River Exe was built, due to the enterprise of Walter Gervase (Mayor 1231 and 1239). At times of very low water the piles of this early bridge are still to be seen, a few yards below the existing structure.

In Henry III's reign occurred a major disaster, Isabel, Countess of Devon, built a weir across the river at a place about three miles below the bridge and so hindered navigation to the city. There followed litigation which continued for nearly three hundred years, ending in an order that the weir should be removed. Too late. As sometimes happens in an action at law, the suit was won and the cause was lost. The river was no longer navigable. The incident and its cause are perpetuated in the name of one of the city's most pleasing residential suburbs—Countess Weir. In 1563 Exeter, bold

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GARDEN

in her generation, commissioned John Trew of Glamorgan to cut a ship canal, the first in England. The engineer lost money on the undertaking, but to the city was restored some of her former greatness as a port.

Edward I held a Parliament at Exeter in 1285, at which the Statute of Coroners was passed. While the king was in the city the Precentor of the Cathedral, Walter Lechlade, was murdered and, according to local tradition, the keeper of the South Gate and the Mayor were hanged for their negligence in allowing the murderer to escape.

During the Wars of the Roses Exeter's support seems to have been given to each side in turn. She withstood a half-hearted siege by Courtenay, on behalf of the Yorkists, but the Mayor, who found it possible to serve his office under four kings, seems also to have found it possible to convince the ultimately successful Edward IV that the city had been Yorkist throughout. His diplomacy might have been strained to explain why the 'Bear and Ragged Staff', badge of Warwick the Kingmaker, appeared so prominently in the newly-erected roof of the Guildhall, restored in 1468-9, when Warwick and Edward were engaged in open war.

The king gave to the Mayor a sword as a special mark of his favour. This sword is now to be seen with the Regalia at the Guildhall. The sheath was wrapped in crepe at the Restoration and was carried in procession to the Cathedral each year on the anniversary of the death of Charles I until 1859, when the service in commemoration of this monarch's death was removed from the Prayer Book. The sword is nowadays carried before the Mayor on occasions of public mourning.

CATHEDRAL CLOSE



The city again earned royal favour in resisting the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck. Warbeck claimed to be the younger of the two Princes reputed to have been murdered in the Tower. He marched on Exeter with an army of 6,000 men, burned the North Gate, and after bitter fighting in the streets was forced out. He then stormed the East Gate but again, after hard street fighting, was forced to withdraw. He was defeated at Taunton and Henry VII, in recognition of the city's loyalty, gave the Mayor a sword of state and a cap of maintenance which, to this day, are carried before the Mayor on all ceremonial occasions. They are to be seen with the Regalia at the Guildhall. This sword, and that given by Edward IV, are claimed to be the only swords of early English monarchs known to have been preserved.

Henry lodged in the house of the Treasurer of the Cathedral which then stood against the North Tower of the Cathedral (the marks of the gables are still to be seen). From the window of the house the king addressed the prisoners, bare-headed and with halters round their necks, who had been taken with Warbeck. They prayed for his mercy and pardon, and the king, who never shed the blood of small men needlessly, granted their prayer. An early example of Tudor wisdom, the royal clemency was greeted with loud shouts of 'God Save the King', and Henry had no more trouble from the West Country for the rest of his reign.

In 1537 Henry VIII granted a charter which conferred county powers on the city. Since then Exeter has accurately been described not only as 'the city' but also as the 'county of the city of Exeter'. It is by virtue of this charter that 'the county' appoints her own Sheriff and holds her own Assize Court, independent of the County of Devon, at the Guildhall.

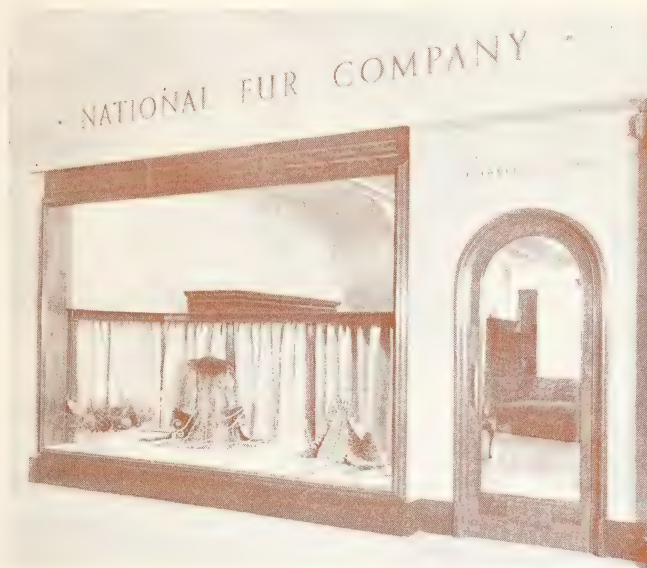


CITY WALLS
NORTHERNHAY
GARDENS

The conservative West Country could hardly be expected to receive the prayer-book of Edward VI without a stir. There was a rebellion and Exeter was besieged by a large force, led by captains which included the Rev. Mr Welsh, Vicar of St Thomas. The siege lasted five weeks. Bridges were destroyed, roads entrenched and pipes and conduits cut, and the condition of the city (which harboured many who sympathised with the rebels) became grim as food supplies ran short. There was a regular correspondence between besieged and besiegers by letters shot over the walls with arrows—all the official matters, it seems, being threats by one side to the other of what was going to happen thereafter. After many sallies and skirmishes the city was relieved. The leaders were sent to London for trial and execution, except the Vicar of St Thomas, to whose credit it was that he prevented an attempt to burn the city. He was executed locally. Wearing his vestments, he was hanged in chains on a gallows erected on the top of the tower of his own parish church. His body was left hanging for nearly four years—until the accession of Queen Mary.

The soldiers sent to relieve the city after the prayer-book rebellion encamped in barns in fields outside the walls—a place still known as Barnfields.

It was in the reign of Elizabeth that Exeter reached its peak of importance. The ships of the Armada were being prepared and England was stirred by the threat of invasion. Exeter fitted out three ships, armed and manned them at the city's expense, and sent them to reinforce the queen's fleet. For this she was granted the motto 'Semper Fidelis' to be borne for ever under the city arms.



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The sea-captains of Devon—Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, Gilbert, Raleigh, Carey—were often to be seen in Exeter, and Mol's Coffee House, in the Close, is known to have been their favourite meeting place. The huge Spanish fleet of 162 ships was scattered, and England—and Exeter—breathed freely once more, not to be so stirred again until the threat of invasion by Napoleon 250 years later.

During the Civil War Exeter was entirely Royalist, although Parliament forestalled any early expression of loyalty by a *coup d'état*. The Earl of Bedford was sent by Parliament to be Lord Lieutenant. He cashiered all officers suspected of friendship to the Royalist cause and filled their places with dependable parliamentarians.

A Royalist force, commanded by the king's nephew, Prince Maurice, blocked all the roads to the city, and when all hope of relief had failed, the parliamentary forces surrendered.

Charles I made his residence at Bedford House, sited on the now devastated Bedford Circus, and here his daughter Henrietta Maria, was born.

The fortunes of war changed. Charles was defeated at Naseby, and Exeter was cut off from all communications with the outside world by a strong parliamentary force. After a hard winter, reduced to great distress for want of provisions, the city surrendered on terms which included the free passage for twenty days of the little princess and her household.

The citizens, already stripped of most of their wealth to supply the war chests of Charles, were put to further large exactions in the cause of Parliament.

Troops ransacked the churches and left behind them innumerable scars which remain for all to see. A brick wall was built (where the organ screen stands) dividing the Cathedral into two places of worship—East Peter's for Presbyterians, and West Peter's for Independents. The Bishop's throne, built without nails to expedite its removal on such an occasion as this, had been removed to a secret place of safety, and so was saved from destruction.



MOL'S COFFEE HOUSE

Under the Commonwealth, Royalist plots were rife in Exeter: a notorious meeting place was an inn at a spot in what is now called Mount Pleasant. Here Charles II was toasted under his nickname 'the black boy'—a name that attached because of his dark complexion—and, after the restoration, the inn sign was changed to 'Black Boy'. The existing Blackboy Road survives as a reminder.

The restoration, brought about largely through the efforts of Exeter's own son General Monk (born at Potheridge, but spent his boyhood at Matford House, Exeter), was the occasion for great rejoicing in the city. Exeter put on gala dress of banners, illuminations and music. Wine flowed freely from the fountains in the streets.

Charles II lost little time in coming to the city. He knighted the Mayor and gave to the city a portrait by Sir Peter Lely of his Exeter-born sister (now to be seen, as is a portrait of General Monk, in the Guildhall). Large gifts of money were made to the king and a massive silver salt cellar, prominently displayed with the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, was presented.

Many men of Exeter and Devon joined the Duke of Monmouth in his ill-fated rebellion against James II, and the notorious Chief Justice Jeffreys held one of his 'bloody assizes' in the city. Eighty condemned rebels were hanged at Heavitree. The gibbet was inadequate for the purpose and surrounding trees were used.

William of Orange passed twelve days in the city after his arrival at Brixham. He was coldly received by the civic authorities and the Cathedral dignitaries found it convenient to be elsewhere. But there was no doubt of his welcome by the citizens. Exeter provided him with the first real opportunity of testing the feeling of the people of England—a foretaste that his cause was destined to prosper. Under the leadership of the Recorder, the Mayor being unwilling to break his oath of allegiance to the king, the citizens of Exeter promised support to the Protestant Prince. James II marched against him as far as Salisbury and then truly reading the signs of the times, fled the country.

From 1688 to 1942 England's wars have been far from the ever faithful city.

J.W.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ST PETER in EXETER

For 600 years the Cathedral has been standing much as it appears to-day. But it has a longer history than this ; for it has had two predecessors, the Saxon Cathedral of 900 years ago, and the Norman Cathedral (of which the North and South towers are the outstanding features which survive) of roughly 800 years.

Its growth can be seen at a glance.

SAXON. Athelstan's monastic church (932), rebuilt by Knut (1017), became the Cathedral in 1050 when Edward the Confessor enthroned Leofric as first Bishop of Exeter.

NORMAN. Bishop Warelwast, 1107—1137.
A new Cathedral with towers North and South, built to westward of the old, and consecrated November 21st, 1133.

GOTHIC. *Early English.*
Bishop Bronescombe, 1257—1280.
The Saxon Cathedral demolished, and on the site the Lady Chapel built.

Decorated.

Bishop Quivil, 1280—1291.
The four Eastern bays of the Quire built.
The first Eastern bay of the Nave transformed.

Bishop Bytton, 1292—1307.
The rest of the Quire transformed.

Bishop Stapeldon, 1307—1326.
The Quire furnished with Screen, Reredos and Throne.

Bishop Grandison, 1327—1369.
The Nave and West Front transformed.

Bishop Brantyngham, 1370—1394.
The East Window renewed and the Church completed.



THE CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT

The Cathedral was built for the worship of the Most High God to be the Mother Church of Devon, and it has been the spiritual Home of thirty generations of Devon folk.

It was here when the Normans were settling in a land in which Celts, Anglo-Saxons and Danes were living side by side. It was here in the rough days of the Plantagenets, and in the dark but glorious days of the Middle Ages. It witnessed the awakening of England, as of all Europe, to a new era of enterprise and knowledge in the days of the Tudors. It was here when the New World of America was found, when the art of printing was discovered, when the Authorised Version of the Bible was published, and when Shakespeare wrote. It was here through the troubled times of Stuarts and Commonwealth, and through the days of the Hanoverian Georges; it has seen the growth of the British Empire, watched the triumphs of Victoria's reign, mourned for its children cut off before their time by War, and still it silently watches the movements and the aspirations of a changing world to-day.

In 1942 two enemy air attacks did grave damage to the Cathedral and its surroundings. On April 25th the Choristers' School was demolished and on May 4th the Cathedral received a direct hit, by which the South Quire Aisle, its chapel of St James, the crypt below and the Muniment Room above were reduced to ruins. The blast wrecked every window in the Cathedral, the organ, the screens and furniture, and it will be years before a complete restoration is possible. The mediaeval glass, the Bishop's Throne, and the most important treasures had been removed to safety, and have already come back to their old home.

The visitor should notice—

1. IN THE NAVE, the stone roof of 5,000 tons, with its unbroken length of 300 ft, supported on Purbeck marble pillars within and by flying buttresses outside.
2. THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY, which masks a large chamber over the North Porch. It was built in the 14th century for the Palm Sunday ceremonies of the mediaeval church. To-day it is used at Christmas when the choir sing carols from it, for its acoustics are perfect. The fourteen figures on its frontispiece are angels playing instruments, and they shew the soft colours with which they were painted 600 years ago.
3. THE CLOCK IN THE NORTH TOWER. The works of the clock are modern and are in the tower, but the square face is 1376 and the minute dial above is 18th century. To read it, notice (a) in the centre is the earth; (b) in the next circle is the moon which goes round the clock once in twenty-four hours, and has also a movement on its own axis, shewing silver when the moon is full and black when there is no moon visible. (c) in the circle after is a *fleur-de-lys* representing the sun pointing outwards to the hour of the day, and inwards to the age of the moon; (d) underneath are the words *Pereunt et imputantur* (the hours pass by and are reckoned in our account).

THE CURFEW is still rung at the close of day from the North Tower. The derivation of the word from *couvre feu* (put out your fire) shews its Norman origin. It belongs to a time when the Conqueror found it necessary to prevent possible conspiracy by confining men in the evenings to their own homes. It continued because of the ever present dread of fire in a timber-

Cathedral Church of St Peter in Exeter

As you will have learned from the details on page 16, Exeter Cathedral sustained grievous wounds through enemy action in 1942.

The work of restoration is making good progress, and the rebuilt Chapel of St James is in use again, while most of the windows have been replaced.

*Much remains to be done, however, and the cost is very heavy. Of the **£75,000** needed to complete the work, just over **£45,000** has already been subscribed.*

*Will **YOU** help ?*

Donations may be sent to:—

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY
Exeter Cathedral Restoration Appeal Fund
I THE CLOISTERS, EXETER

built city, and to-day it is a link with the past which we should be sorry to break. It is rung on Great Peter, one of the world's great bells (125 cwt) which was given to the Cathedral by Peter Courtenay (afterwards Bishop) in 1484.

THE RINGING PEAL, which is the heaviest in the world and consists of 13 bells (the tenor was the gift of Bishop Grandison and weighs 72 cwt) is in the South Tower.

THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (over the Cloisters) is open on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Among its charters is the original deed of Installation of the first Bishop Leofric in 1050. It bears the signatures of Edward the Confessor, Earl Godwin, Archbishop Stigand and others.

There is also the *Domesday Book of the West*, of the 11th century, which was used in the Conqueror's statistical survey of England, 1085-7.

But the greatest treasure is the *Exeter Book of Early English Poetry*. It is one of only four in the world, which are the source of our knowledge of the culture of this country between the departure of the Romans in the 5th century and the coming of the Normans in the 11th. The book was written in the 9th century in some West-country monastery, and belonged to Bishop Leofric, who on his death in 1072 bequeathed it to the Cathedral where it still is safe.

CHAPTER HOUSE and the Bishop's Palace (by permission).

In the Cathedral Close.

ARCHWAY AND QUADRANGLE. Fine carved oak door.

LAW LIBRARY. Fine 14th century roof (by permission).

ANNUELLARS' REFECTORY (Murray's Premises). 15th century hall.

MOL'S COFFEE HOUSE. Elizabethan architecture. Panelled room with coats-of-arms and unique plaster ceiling.

ST MARTIN'S CHURCH. Dedicated A.D. 1065.

ST MARTIN'S WELL (Roman). 16 Cathedral Yard.



THE CATHEDRAL, INTERIOR

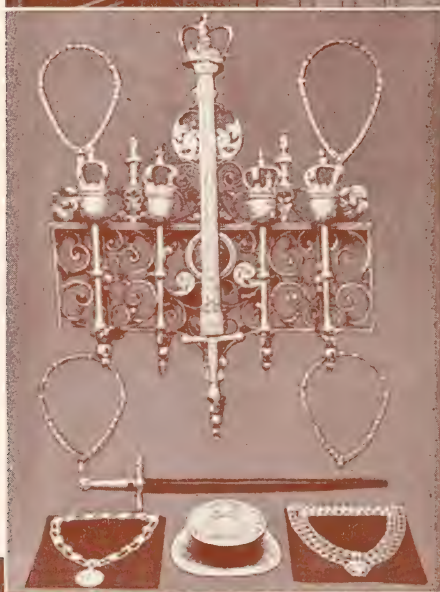
GUILDHALL

The present building was erected on the site of a former Guildhall in 1330. The frontage, straddling High Street pavement, is Elizabethan, begun in 1592 and completed in 1595; it has not since been altered, but has several times been renovated. No civic building in the country has been in continuous civic use for a longer period. It is scheduled as an Ancient Monument by the Office of Works. The present front, across the pavement of High Street, was built in 1593. The main hall is used for civic functions, as a Council Chamber and, by rearrangement of the furniture, as a Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions. The roof, erected in 1468-9 at a cost of £130 is interesting for its 'Bear and Ragged Staff' corbels. The arms of Mayors, benefactors, and craft guilds of the city are displayed above the carved oak panelling, the oldest being the arms of Roger FitzHenry, Mayor in 1217. On the walls are portraits. The two of greatest interest are by Sir Peter Lely of Henrietta Maria (Duchess of Orleans), Exeter-born daughter of Charles I, and of General Monk (Duke of Albemarle). From the roof hangs the battle ensign of the cruiser H.M.S. *Exeter*, flown in the famous River Plate action against the German pocket-battleship *Graf Spee*—December 1939, and other flags. The Mayor's Parlour contains fine portraits of past Mayors and benefactors. The Regalia is exhibited. It includes the sword of Edward IV and the Sword of State and Cap of Maintenance of Henry VII, the waits' chains (nowadays worn by the Sergeants at Mace), the Maces and the Mayor's and Sheriff's chains.



GUILDHALL

GUILDHALL



REGALIA



GUILDHALL

MORE PLACES of INTEREST in the CITY



Exeter abounds in a wealth of ancient buildings and tangible evidences of the no mean part it has played in the making of English history. The soldier and the monk, the lawman and the burgher, king, priest and tradesmen have all left their lasting impress on its stone records, and of these records only a few are included in these notes.

THE CITY WALLS. Of Roman origin with much later repair and rebuilding. Originally 10 ft wide, built of pitched mortared rubble with the external face of squared local stone. The buttresses on the landward side are a late mediaeval addition. The position of each of the four gates in High Street, South Street, West Street and North Street, which were pulled down in the 19th century, is marked by a commemorative tablet. The walls are now best seen in Southernhay, where a large expanse has been exposed by German bombing.

ROMAN PAVEMENT, in Magistrates' Court behind Guildhall.

ST PANCRAS CHURCH, behind Magistrates' Court. Oldest Church in Exeter: Pulpit and Font are Norman.

ST MARY ARCHES CHURCH. In the main, 12th century Church—Saxon work in the East wall. Only Devon Church with double Norman Arcade, *circa* 1130. Many monuments to past Mayors and Sheriffs, notably the tomb of Thomas Andrew, Mayor 1517. Damaged during the blitz of 1942, the roof has been restored with timbers from an American Landing Barge used in the Invasion of Normandy on D-Day.

THE GUEST HALL



ST NICHOLAS PRIORY, in a street called The Mint (reminder that Exeter once minted her own coins), off Fore Street, was founded in 1080 and granted by William the Conqueror to the monks of Battle Abbey: suppressed in 1535. The Priory was for many years occupied as private dwelling-houses, but the whole has been acquired

THE GUEST HOUSE XV CENTURY



by the Corporation and discreetly restored. (Indeed, it provides a model of how a building, misused for centuries, should be dealt with: a model of what to restore, and where to leave well alone.) Much of the original work remains, notably the undercroft, some fine doorways, the kitchen of red sandstone, the Guest hall and the Priors room.

TUDOR HALL AND ORIEL



GREAT WESTERN

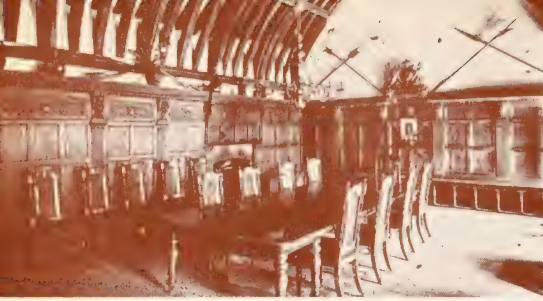
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TUCKER'S
HALL

TUCKERS' HALL, Fore Street. This is the ancient hall of the still existing Worshipful Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen, one of the craft guilds of Exeter, incorporated in 1489. The arms and motto of the Company appear over the gate. The one-storey chapel was divided horizontally in the 16th century. On the upper floor is a fine timbered roof and an oak-panelled chamber equal to any other in England. For many years the timbers of the roof were plastered over. When the plaster was removed some interesting pieces of armour and an old gin bottle were found among the beams. These are to be seen in the hall.

ST MARY STEPS CHURCH. Near site of West Gate. Famous clock with figures that strike the hours: supposed to be representation of Henry VIII and two javelin men, but known locally as Matthew the Miller and his sons—fine Norman font. Note Tudor houses and picturesque Stepcote Hill, in ancient times the main street from West Gate leading to High Street.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, The Quay. An early 18th century building of architectural distinction.

'WHITE HART', South Street. 14th century. The old wine room.

WYNARD'S ALMSHOUSES, Magdalen Street. Founded A.D. 1485.

Picturesque Courtyard, Chapel and ancient houses.

SOUTHERNHAY WEST. City Walls.

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UNDERGROUND PASSAGES. When and why these passages were constructed is a matter for conjecture; but here they are and Exeter offers them for the interest of visitors. They are about the site of the old East Gate and, in ancient days, may have connected the Castle with outside the walls. They vary in height and were undoubtedly built with the intention that men should pass through them. One passage shows the foundations of East Gate; another runs in the direction of the Cathedral. There was an old lead water pipe such as used 700 years ago, but the well-built stonework indicates that the

passages were used for a purpose other than the mere passage of water pipes. It is not surprising that ancient records do not mention them: a 'secret' passage was never a thing to tell tales about. The visitor may form his own theory concerning the purpose of the passages—the experts advance no cut-and-dried opinion. A portion of the pipe can be seen in the Museum.

NORTHERNHAY. Northernhay walk was first laid out in the reign of Charles II, on the site of the outer ditch of the Castle, but as early as James I's time there was a Bowling Ground below Athelstan's Tower. In the early 19th century it was much used as a playground, and as an exercise ground for the Militia. It can claim to be one of the oldest civic pleasure gardens in England. Two noteworthy pieces of sculpture in Northernhay are the 'Deerstalker' group by the Exeter sculptor, E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., and the Exeter War Memorial by another Exeter artist, John Angel.

Volunteer Memorial. It is not always realized by the Devonian, much less the visitor, that this County was the birth-place of the Volunteer Force of Great Britain—yet such is the case.

'DEERSTALKER' GROUP
BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.



EXETER WAR MEMORIAL
BY JOHN ANGEL

On Northernhay, and just under the site of the old Castle stands a Memorial erected in 1895 to commemorate the formation in Devonshire in 1852 of the Volunteer Force of Great Britain, which in 1908 became the Territorial Force. On the Memorial will be found the names of towns in Devon which supplied recruits to the 1st R.V. (Rifle Volunteers) on its formation, the names of the original Committee who considered the possibility of such a movement, and the names of the first volunteer officers commissioned by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Little did those whose names appear realize that, some sixty years later, members of the Force which they were responsible for forming would be required to take so prominent a part in the defence of their country in 1914-15, when they constituted a first line of defence.

ROUGEMONT GARDENS. Public Pleasure Ground. Site of Castle Moat.

ROUGEMONT CASTLE. Norman Gateway. Castle Yard contains County Assize Courts and County Council Offices.

CITY LIBRARY, Castle Street. Severely damaged but services operating under difficulties as follows:—

Lending Library. Open on weekdays, 10 to 8 (Wednesday—10 to 1). 30,000 vols. available. Special section for children.

Reference Library, Rougemont House. Open on weekdays, 10 to 8 (Wednesdays—10 to 6). 2,000 vols on open shelves for quick reference, but over 70,000 available on application, including West Country Collection (14,000). Periodicals; Government publications; Extensive Manuscript Collection, including the Manorial Repository for Devon: intending students should write to the City Librarian. The City Muniment Room in the main library building contains a small exhibition of charters and other records open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 3 to 5 p.m.

Visitors to Exeter interested in Georgian architecture will find much of merit and charm in the residential areas outside the ancient city walls. Their attention is drawn to Barnfield Crescent, and to houses in Southernhay West and Colleton Crescent (built by Nosworthy in 1784), whilst further afield Pennsylvania Park (1823) and Crescent are attractive examples of the Regency style.

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This house, the existing elevation being built in 1564, is of considerable historic interest. It was known prior to 1740 as The Mansion House, The Close. A portion of the Cathedral wall which surrounded the Close still exists in the basement. Recently on the first floor a fourteenth century fireplace was discovered indicating that the walls at least dated from the time of the Plantagenet Kings.

THE ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

The Museum was founded in 1865 as part of a memorial to the Prince Consort which included a Library, School of Art, and Museum. The original building, opened in 1868, was extended in 1884, 1895 and 1898. It contains at present the Museum and Art Galleries, a School of Art, and part of the University College of the South-West, Exeter, the Library having been transferred to new premises in 1931.

Eight exhibition rooms are devoted to Science, and four to Art. On the ground floor, one large room on the left of the entrance houses a number of cases forming an Introduction to Natural History, to which additions are made from time to time. The ground floor rooms on the right contain an extensive series of typical specimens of birds, mammals, etc., arranged according to geographical regions, so that visitors can see at a glance the creatures characteristic of the various regions.

The D'Urban Gallery on the upper floor contains a comprehensive series of the birds and beasts found in the British Isles, with some emphasis on the fauna of Devon. The Sladen Room is devoted to the very fine Sladen Collection of Echinoderms (that is, sea-urchins, star-fish, and their allies) both living and fossil, and is really a students' collection. The Ethnographic Room houses the extensive ethnological collections and the archaeological collections. The ethnological material is displayed mainly in the wall-cases, and is arranged in geographical regions; and in the display emphasis is laid on the ability of the various peoples, primitive and more advanced, to make use of the various natural materials found at hand for the fashioning of tools, weapons, implements and so on used in their every-day lives and in their ceremonies. The archaeology section is in two main parts—the Montague Collection of Classical Antiquities, with other similar material; and a selection of Stone Age and Bronze Age material, mostly relating to Devon, including that excavated by the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society at Hembury Fort.

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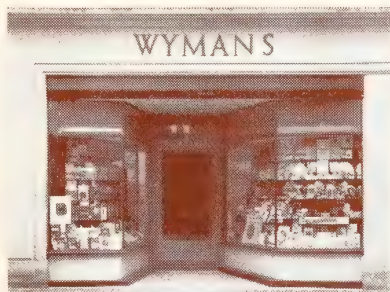
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Of the Art Galleries, the largest houses the permanent exhibition of oil paintings by the Early Devon Artists, that is, those Devon artists who were born or were working before approximately 1800. A good proportion of Britain's most notable artists were Devon men, and this collection is very representative. In the water colour room also, more than half of the pictures are by Devon men, the rest of the room having a good nucleus of works representing the English water colour school. The other large gallery contains part of the permanent general collection of Art and is also used periodically for loan and travelling exhibitions.

For bona-fide students there are very extensive and representative entomological and bird-skins collections, which are among the finest outside of the National Museums; and much use is made of the Museum's collections by students and staff of several of the Departments of the University College of the South-West, as well as by school parties.

Without specifying the exact numerical place, it may truthfully be said that the Royal Albert Memorial Museum is one of the half-dozen best museums in England (not counting the National Museums), an opinion which has been expressed orally and in writing by many visitors from very varied walks of life.

The Exeter Historical Museum at Rougemont House, which contained among other things a good collection of objects illustrating Roman Exeter, is not at present open to the public, as most of the building is occupied temporarily by the reference room, book-stores, and offices of the City Library, which was extensively damaged in 1942.

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EXETER

By W. G. HOSKINS

When the ancient City of Exeter was bombed and set on fire on that May night in 1942—deliberately chosen because it was 'a jewel' among English cities—it looked as if it could never survive. Nothing comparable with this merciless attack had been known for nearly a thousand years, not since the heathen Danes had burnt the Anglo-Saxon city in the year 1003. When the debris was cleared away after that summer night, it was seen that some forty acres of the built-up area had been flattened, a good deal of which lay in the historic heart of the city, inside the Roman and mediaeval walls. Many historic and architectural treasures had perished, especially of Georgian Exeter, but the best still remained—the famous Guildhall untouched, the Cathedral damaged but not fundamentally harmed, the Castle still intact. Many of the historic parish churches and secular buildings also survived.

But the commercial centre had been largely destroyed, and as the years went by—the long, dreary years of war that never seemed to end, followed by long years of peace in which nothing seemed to get done—Exeter lost much of her trade to neighbouring towns that had been more fortunate, to Taunton and Newton Abbot in particular. People found the gashed streets of the city windy and dusty, it was not easy to get meals, and the few shops were crowded. Now, after nearly ten years, the city is rising again visibly from the ruins, the streets are once more filled with people and cars, and one begins to recognize old Exeter again.

To anyone acquainted with its long history—just nineteen centuries long—there was never any doubt that Exeter would rise again, would recover all her former trade, and her social importance, as soon as she was allowed to. Even if she had been flattened completely in 1942, wiped off the summit of her hill and left a bare site, Exeter would unfailingly have risen again, as we see her rising now.

Why should the historian be so confident about this, even when, as I did, he saw the indescribable landscape of ruin immediately afterwards, and heard the sea-gulls wailing over the streets as though over an empty and desolate shore? The reason is that some sites seem to be destined by Nature from the beginning, before even men have appeared on the scene, to be the home of a city. Exeter is such a site. So is Lincoln—which is very similar to it in essence—and so are Bristol and London. If these cities were wiped out to-morrow, they would grow again at once.

The Romans chose the site of Exeter round about A.D. 50, set the town on the top of a hill that rose steeply from a wide and navigable river, and called their new creation after the river—*Isca*. They made it the tribal capital of the whole of south-western England, *Isca Dumnoniorum* to give it its full name, put a high wall



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around it (a good bit of which can still be seen), and so the city began its long, unbroken life. It was never abandoned when the Romans went, like so many English towns, but it remained the 'tribal capital'. It was the centre of government, both secular and ecclesiastical, and it was the social capital of the West, to which everybody of any consequence came regularly.

Exeter has had a great past as an industrial and a trading city. When her industry and overseas commerce died away at the end of the 18th century, however, the city did not decay. It was discovered by a new class of people—the leisured and the retired—and they came here to live in great numbers after 1800. They discovered the city had a nearly ideal climate, soft and mild and sunny, that it was set in an incomparably beautiful countryside, and that living was cheap and pleasant. Living is cheap nowhere to-day, but the other qualities remain. Despite all that has been lost, many excellent streets and roads of Georgian houses remain. The view of the city of Exeter from the surrounding hills, especially from the west perhaps, is one of the most striking town-views in England, thick with evergreen trees.

All main roads and railways converge on Exeter: you can hardly miss it. Its surrounding countryside, with its rich, red lands, elmy meadows, woods, and white Georgian houses set in prolific gardens, is so lovely in all directions that on a fine day one hesitates which way to go—to the moors, to the sea, or to the top of Haldon or Woodbury for the air and the views, or should it be up the quiet pastoral Exe valley towards Tiverton? I do not know any city in England which offers such a choice in literally a dozen directions, or indeed a city that is so difficult to leave anyway on a sunny morning.

The treasures of the city itself have been described so often, and so many excellent local guide-books are available, that there is no need to describe them again. All I will say is that the interior of the Cathedral is surely the loveliest in England, and that the system of underground passages beneath the city, one of the most remarkable antiquities to be seen in this country. Within a radius of fifteen miles—only a shilling or two by bus or train even in these difficult days—are no fewer than six different seaside resorts, and they are different. Each has a most distinctive character—Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Exmouth, Dawlish, Teignmouth and Dawlish Warren. Exmouth is the oldest of these seaside resorts, discovered soon after 1700; Dawlish Warren the youngest; Sidmouth the most charming and 'period'.

Set among them all, like a jewel (as the enemy recognized so well in 1942), is the capital city of all Devonians, the centre of their government, of their cathedral church, and of their business. The Romans chose the site unerringly, and it is still 'the tribal capital' of the South-west nineteen centuries later. It will still be nineteen centuries hence, unless the human race idiotically exterminates itself first.

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The coasts to the North, East and South, all differ. No matter the type of coastline desired, one has access to it from Exeter—the expansive wind-swept beaches, stretching from Clovelly to Ilfracombe; the chalk cliffs at Beer; and the soft-sand beaches of Exmouth, Dawlish, Teignmouth and Torquay. Many stretches of these coasts provide scenic pleasure for adults and safe playgrounds for the children.

For those who enjoy the open spaces of moorland, both Exmoor to the North and Dartmoor to the West possess rugged beauty each with its own distinctive charm. On the northern border of Exmoor lies the renowned Doone Valley, immortalized in Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*. Dartmoor is possibly more grim but is rich in prehistoric attractions such as the hut circles which can be found in abundance scattered all over the moor.

Inland are the Devon lanes, rivers and colourful landscapes. The visitor will find such attractive spots as Tintagel and the wild north coast of Cornwall; the splendour of the River Dart; Salcombe, lying snugly in a beautiful estuary on the South Devon coast. Nature has supplied Devon with an endless variety of beauty spots and all these blended together provide the reason why so many visitors, year after year, make Exeter their touring centre.

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Bovey Tracey	14	Okehampton	23
Buckfastleigh	23	Plymouth	43
Bude	53	Porlock	51
Budleigh Salterton	14	Princetown	27
Chagford	20	Salisbury	90
Chard	30	Seaton	23
Clovelly	53	Sidmouth	15
Cullompton	13	Southampton	105
Dartmouth	38	Taunton	32
Dawlish	13	Tavistock	39
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TRAFFIC AND PARKING

By A. E. ROWSELL, O.B.E., *Chief Constable of Exeter.*

In regard to traffic, the City of Exeter can truly be said to be the 'Gateway to the West'. Two very important arterial roads, A30 and A38, bring traffic to the city and convey much of it to narrow streets which were built to accommodate far fewer vehicles of an entirely different kind. In 1938 a By-pass was provided on the outskirts of the city to carry heavy commercial traffic and fast moving passenger-carrying vehicles going to and from the West. This arterial road does the work for which it was designed but despite this a large number of people coming to the West wish to pay a visit to the city and see its Cathedral, its Guildhall and other interesting buildings. These visitors are ever welcome—not the least by the Police—although their contribution to already heavily congested streets presents a problem.

The charm of Exeter lies in the fact that it is an ancient City. The City Council is planning new interior sub-arterial roads which will accommodate the traffic of modern days and yet leave the beauties of the city unspoiled and available to the thousands of visitors who enjoy them each year. Exeter seems to have more pedestrians than any other City of comparable size and it is inevitable that their mixing with all other forms of road users—speedy motor cars and motor cycles, buses, heavy commercial vehicles and agile pedal cyclists, will tax the courtesy and care of all.

The City Council believes the answer to the parking problem, which is naturally very acute, lies in providing parking places, at low fee or free from charge, as near the centre of the city as possible and in providing a large number of small parks rather than a few very large ones which would of necessity be at a distance from the hub of activity. Visitors are asked to note that it is quite impossible to permit them to leave their cars unattended in any of the busy thoroughfares. Places where they can leave them bear the official



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sign 'Car Park', or 'P'; an absence of such signs indicates that parking is not permitted. In Exeter motorists must not expect to find signs indicating that parking is prohibited: it is prohibited everywhere except on the car parks clearly marked. In a few streets where the congestion is particularly heavy it has been necessary to prohibit 'waiting'. These streets are clearly indicated by the familiar signs erected on amber and black poles. We have a very active Accident Prevention organization which believes that accidents on the road can only be reduced to the minimum by contributions from all road users. The organizers pin their faith to the slogan 'Courtesy and Care' and they find that it pays good dividends. The Police will do their utmost to facilitate the progress of visitors through the City and to make enjoyable the visit of those who intend to stay awhile. If in doubt about the traffic arrangements or parking, please ask the Constable on duty; he will be only too willing to help.

PARKING PLACES

- Triangle, Bottom of Paris Street, Heavitree Road. (F)
- Sidwell Street by Cheeke Street. (F)
- Southernhay East, between Dix's Field and Barnfield Road. (F)
- Southernhay West. (P)
- Bedford Street, North East side. (F)
- Trinity Green, opposite Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital. (F)
- Northernhay Place, at rear of Savoy Cinema. (P)
- Cathedral Close. (P)
- South Street, opposite Roman Catholic Church. (F)
- Queen Street, at side of Central Station. (P)
- Bystock Green, near Clock Tower. Private Cars only. (P)
- New North Road, opposite H.M. Prison. (F)
- Smythen Street, south side of Fore Street. (P)
- Gervase Avenue, off Exe Bridge. (F)
- Okehampton Street, off Exe Bridge. (F)
- St Thomas Station Yard, Cowick Street. (P)
- Goodfellows Yard, off County Ground, St Thomas. (P)
- Shooters Yard, opposite St Thomas Church, Cowick Street. (P)
- Hoers Yard, opposite Buller Hall, Cowick Street. (P)

(F) = Free Parking.

(P) = Parking on payment.

It is generally agreed that the roads in Devon are good, but it is your business to make them safe. Don't include an accident in your itinerary. Hasten slowly. Courtesy, care and efficient brakes will enable you to finish your holiday as happily as you would wish.

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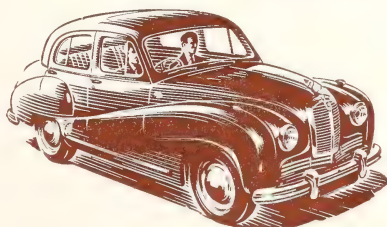
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EXETER as an EDUCATIONAL CENTRE



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH-WEST

Some fifty years ago the College had its beginnings in Extra Mural Classes in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, under the auspices of the University of Cambridge. In 1893 the City Council of Exeter assumed responsibility for these courses, and the appointment of a Principal and small Staff. This organization acquired buildings of its own and became a Municipal Day Training College and developed work for the External Degrees of London University, and in 1908 it achieved the status of an independent University College. In 1922 the incorporation of the University College of the South-West of England transferred the control of the College from the City Council of Exeter to a Court representative of wide interests throughout the South-West.

Owing everything in the early stages to municipal stimulus and aid, the College has now established itself on a broad territorial basis as the main nucleus of the future University of the South-West. Few educational institutions can show a wider or richer growth within the space of a generation. The academic staff now numbers fully 101 and the students about 950 of both sexes. The work of the College is cultural and scientific rather than technical or vocational. The residential life is well developed, but the post-war increase in the numbers of students has for the present frustrated the policy of the College to accommodate all students, except those domiciled in Exeter, in Halls of Residence.

A full education includes the humane atmosphere and the social contact that can only be found in a well-regulated community life, and it is the policy of the College to add these personal influences and opportunities to teaching and study. Degree Courses are provided for the examinations of the University of London in Arts, Science, Economics, Law, Music and Theology.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST, EXETER

President

The Most Honourable the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY,
K.G., P.C.

Deputy President

B. G. LAMPARD-VACHELL, M.A., LL.B., A.M.I.A.E.,
A.F.R.Ae.S., C.C., J.P.

Acting Principal

PROFESSOR H. B. GARLAND, M.A., Ph.D.

A Residential College of about 1,000 Students

possessing nine Halls of Residence for men and women,
and its own estate of about 200 acres on the northern
fringe of the City.

Courses of Study

The College provides courses of instruction leading to the following qualifications :—

(i) *The External Degrees of the University of London:*

Courses are available for degrees in Arts, Science, Economics and Law. Suitable candidates may, by special arrangement be accepted for the degrees of B.D. and B.Mus. Provision may also be made for supervised research work in the several Faculties, whether as part of the course for a Higher degree or otherwise.

(ii) *Diplomas and Certificates awarded by the College, as follows:*

The Certificate of the Institute of Education of the University College of the South West
The Diploma in Education
The Certificate in Visual Education
The Certificate in Education for Overseas Students
The Testamur in English Language and Literature for Overseas Students
The Diploma in English Studies for Overseas Students
The Testamur of Proficiency in the German Language
The Diploma in Public Administration
The Diploma in Social Administration

(iii) *Professional qualifications, etc., as follows :*

The Intermediate, Final, and Honours Examinations of the Law Society
The Examinations of the Institute of Physics
The Examinations of the Royal Institute of Chemistry
The Cambridge Certificate in Religious Knowledge
The University of London Diploma in Theology

Charges: Tuition—£29 5s. to £53 yearly

Residence—Women, £110 to £113

Men, £113 to £118

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Academic Registrar



WASHINGTON
SINGER
LABORATORY

The Department of Law is recognized and supported by the Incorporated Law Society. The Education Department for the training of Teachers enjoys the recognition and the substantial help of the Government. Extra-mural work of both types, University Extension and Workers Educational Association is undertaken by the regular staff on a large scale and also by special Lecturers.

The College draws numbers of foreigners from all parts, to whom special facilities are offered, both during term and at the Holiday Course held annually in August. Tuition fees for a full course average about £40 a year. The charges of the Halls of Residence for the academic year of three terms (thirty weeks or a little more) average for men about £109 and for women about £105.

SAINT LUKE'S COLLEGE

Saint Luke's College was founded in 1839 as a Church of England Training College for Schoolmasters; it is the oldest foundation of its kind in the country.

The College has the unusual advantages of being only half a mile from the centre of the City and yet in a large estate containing good playing fields and gardens. Four hostels near the College and standing within their own grounds have recently been added to the residential accommodation. The buildings include a Chapel, a Dining Hall, a Gymnasium, a Music Room, a Library, Science Laboratories, a Studio, a Handicraft Room, lecture rooms and common rooms.

The students number 300, and study principally for the Teachers' Certificate of the Institute of Education of the University College

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Boarding and Day School
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of the South-West, which is recognized by the Ministry of Education as a qualification for teaching in every kind of school. There are facilities for specialization especially in Physical Education in which a Diploma is awarded.

The fees vary according to the parents' income. Full particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Mr J. L. Smeall, M.A., J.P.

CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The Central Technical College is provided by the Exeter Education Committee as a centre of higher commercial and technical education and is approved by the Ministry of Education. The chief aim of the College is to teach the fundamental principles of the professions, trades, and occupations of the district and the application of those principles in modern industrial and business practice. The day and evening classes at the Central Technical College are attended by some 2,000 students above the school-leaving age. Many of these are part-time day students released by their employers for attendance at the College on one day per week when they follow special courses leading to examinations in the theory and practice of their crafts or trades.

The largest department of the College is that devoted to commerce and languages. In addition there are large departments providing courses in building and engineering, including motor engineering and servicing. Other departments provide courses in food technology, homecrafts, pre-nursing, science and horticulture.

All students are members of the Students Association, the object of which is to promote social and athletic activities.

Enquiries may be addressed to the Principal at the Central Technical College, Belmont Park.

EVENING CENTRES

An extensive system of Evening Centres provides for Junior Courses (vocational and non-vocational), courses in Homecraft and for Social and Recreational Activities. Further information may be obtained from the Director of Education, City Education Offices, 33 St David's Hill, Exeter.

EXETER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

CENTRAL TECHNICAL
COLLEGE

Principal: L. M. TATE, B.Sc., A.M.I.I.A.

The College is a centre of higher technical and commercial education and is approved by the Ministry of Education

Day and Evening Courses are provided in

Science	Electrical Installations
Building	Domestic Science
Languages	Commerce
Engineering	Shorthand
Horticulture	Typewriting
Motor Servicing	Bakery

Full-time Secretarial and Business Training Courses for students of 15 years and upwards

Full-time Domestic Science Course for girls 15—16 years, leading to Senior Pre-Nursing Course

Courses are graded to meet the needs of students and lead to recognized technical, commercial, and professional qualifications

For copies of the Prospectus apply to the Secretary

For advice on careers and courses of study consult the Principal at the Central Technical College, Belmont Park, Exeter,
Telephone 58327

G. A. Tue, M.A., Director of Education, City Education Offices,
33 St David's Hill, Exeter

FACTS, FIGURES and MATTERS OF INTEREST

COMMUNICATIONS

AIR

Exeter Aero Club Ltd, Airport, Honiton Clyst.

Telephone: Exeter 67433. Telegrams: 'Airport', Exeter.

RAILWAYS

Exeter is served by the Western (St David's Station) and Southern (Central) Regions of British Railways with Through Express Services from London (Paddington and Waterloo) and centres in the Midlands and the North. Refreshment Cars are provided on the principal trains.

Holiday Runabout Tickets are issued during the summer months affording a week's unlimited Rail travel within prescribed areas, such as between:—

Exeter, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Seaton and Lyme Regis.

Exeter, Exmouth, Okehampton, Torrington, Bideford, Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

Exeter, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Honiton, Teignmouth, Totnes, Brixham, Kingswear, Dartmouth and River Dart.

Exeter, Newton Abbot, Morehamptonstead, Dulverton, Tiverton, Taunton and Bridgwater.

Exeter, Teignmouth, Torquay, Brixham, Kingswear, Dartmouth, Totnes, River Dart and Moretonhampstead (for the Moors).

In addition there are numerous Cheap Tickets issued daily to surrounding places of beauty and interest, as well as Excursions to take visitors farther afield. Combined Rail and River Dart Tours are a popular attraction.

Intending visitors are advised to consult their local Railway Station, Office or Tourist Agent for all information respecting train services, fares, luggage in advance and seat reservations.

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OMNIBUS SERVICES

Services operated jointly by the Exeter Corporation Transport Department and the Devon General Omnibus Company provide frequent City Services and also extend to cover an area of approximately 10 to 12 miles from the centre of the City. Other Services radiating from Exeter and operated by Devon General and Western National give direct or connecting services to all parts of Devonshire and provide facilities for visits to places of scenic or historic interest.

COACH SERVICES

Services daily to and from Exeter through Taunton, Bristol and Cheltenham, for connection to and from all parts of the Midlands, North Midlands and South Wales. Motor coach traffic to South Devon and Cornwall is via Exeter.

STATISTICS (GEOGRAPHIC)

SITUATION. On both banks of River Exe, about ten miles from the sea.

DISTANCE FROM LONDON. 170 miles.

AREA. 9,137 acres.

SOIL. Clay and gravel.

ALTITUDE. From 26—433 feet.

WATER. Soft.

CLIMATE. Mild.

STATISTICS (CLIMATIC)

	Total Sunshine Hours	Rainfall Inches	Mean Temperature F.
1946	1486.4	39.78	50.1
1947	1529.9	30.00	50.1
1948	1735.3	29.50	51.4
1949	1939.2	26.60	52.2
1950	1621.6	34.95	50.5
1951	1597.1	31.86	50.2
1952	1634.6	29.72	49.9

STATISTICS (VITAL)

POPULATION (1952), 76,600.

BIRTH-RATE (1952), 14.4 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATE (1952), 10.8 per 1,000.

RATEABLE VALUE, £795,034.

RATES PER ANNUM in the £: (General), 21/4. (Water), 1/8.

WATER. Of exceptional purity and quality. Obtained from the River Exe, treated by filtration and chemicals to ensure absolute purity.

BATHS (Heavitree Road, Tel. No. 54489). Closed Swimming Bath, electrically heated, with up-to-date filtration and chloramine plants.
Private hot baths.

GENERAL

G.P.O., 83-84 Queen Street (opposite Higher Market).

EARLY CLOSING DAYS. Wednesday or Saturday.

BANKS. Barclays, Lloyds, Martin's, Midland, National Provincial, and Westminster. Devon and Exeter Savings Bank.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, City Education Offices, 33 St David's Hill.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE. Devon & Exeter Executive Council, 46 Queen Street.

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EXETER DISTRICT

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Variable Block Tariff

1st Block (Number of units according to number of rooms)	5½d. per unit
2nd Block	2d. " "
Remainder	1d. " "

BUSINESS PREMISES

Flat Rate

Lighting	5½d. per unit
Motive Power, Heating and Cooking—	
For the first 500 units supplied per quarter	3d. " "
All units over 500 units supplied per quarter	2d. " "
Thermostatically Controlled Water Heating	1d. " "

FARM TARIFF

Farm Charge

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1st Block (Number of units according to maximum demand)	5½d. per unit
2nd Block	2d. " "
Remainder	1d. " "

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As for Private Residences

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TARIFFS—

For Large Consumers—Based on Variable Maximum demand, plus Unit, Service Capacity and Fuel Charges.

Full details can be obtained on application to:—

District Manager,
South Western Electricity Board,
46 North Street, Exeter

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The Board's Showroom at 11-13 Southernhay East, incorporating a Home Service Bureau and Demonstration Theatre, displays all types of modern gas appliances. Expert advice on the installation of equipment and modern kitchen planning is available to the Board's 44,000 consumers in the following Areas:—

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Full details of the published tariffs may be obtained from the Board's Service Centre as shown above.

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Markets Superintendent—Telephone 56847.

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Market Day: Friday each week. Special Shows and Sales as arranged.

Higher Market. Queen Street.

Collector's Office—Telephone: Exeter 4026.

Daily. Retail General. 8.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Auctions, Tuesday and Thursday mornings, 11 a.m.

Early Closing: Wednesday.

Temporary Corn Exchange. Civic Hall, Queen Street, Exeter.

Telephone: Exeter 207411.

Fridays, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Fish Market. The Quay, Exeter.

Fish Wholesale. Daily, 4 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

HOSPITALS

Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East.

West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Road.

City Hospital, 77 Heavitree Road.

Princes Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mowbray House Maternity Home, Fore Street, Heavitree.

Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton.

Isolation Hospital, Whipton.

Smallpox Hospital, Upton Pyne.

Ernsborough House, Fairpark Road.

Redhills Hospital, St Thomas.

Digby Hospital, Exeter.

Wonford House Hospital, Exeter.

Exeter & Mid-Devon Hospitals Management Committee, 26 Queen Street.

Medical Officer of Health for the City, 5 Southernhay West.

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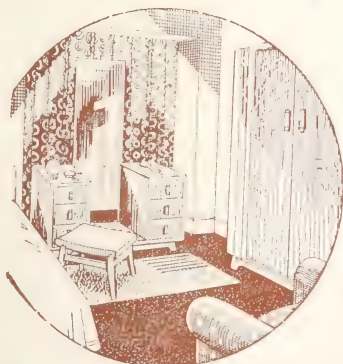
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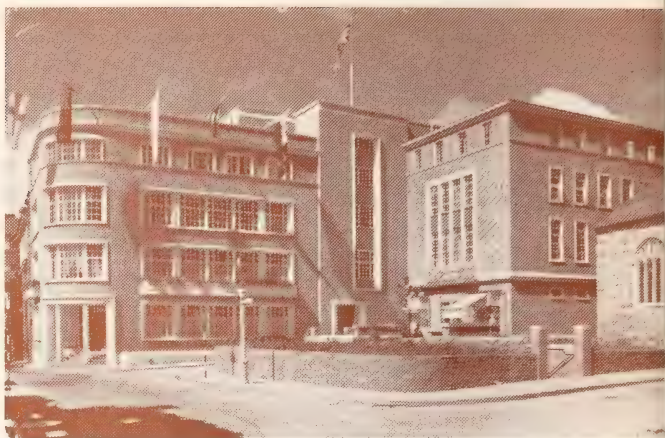
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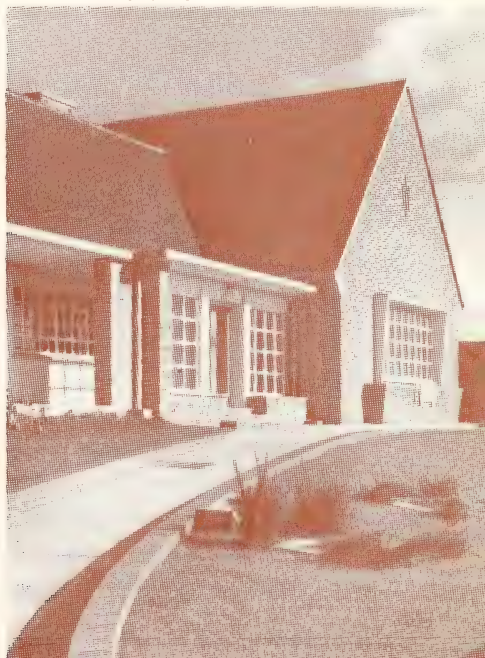




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- Automobile Association, 15 Sidwell Street. Tel. 54281.
- Royal Automobile Club, 1 High Street. Tel. 58333.
- British Council, 'Brookfield', New North Road. Tel. 56620.
- British Legion. Headquarters: Sun Street, off South Street. Tel. 3910.
- British Red Cross Society:
 Devonshire Branch County Headquarters: Prudential Chambers,
 19 Cathedral Yard. Tel. 3932.
 Exeter Division Headquarters: 60 St Leonards Road. Tel. 55145.
- Catonian Association. Exeter Circle No. 75. Secretary, c/o Queen's Hotel,
 Queen Street.
- Exeter Council of Social Service and Citizens' Advice Bureau, Sun Street,
 off South Street. Tel 3765.
- Exeter and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.
 Secretary: Mr R. H. T. Burgess, 9 Barnfield Road. Tel. 3745.
- Exeter Chamber of Trade.
 Secretary: Mr A. Denning, 21 Goldsmith Street. Tel. 4785.
- Exeter Round Table.
 Secretary: 113 Sweetbrier Lane.
- Lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose.
 There are five Lodges in Exeter. Meetings are held at Moose Hall,
 Coombe Street.
- Rotary Club of Exeter.
 Headquarters: Colsons, High Street. Meetings—Mondays, 1 p.m.
- Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (G.L.E.).
 R.O.H. Assembly and Knight's Chapter meet quarterly at the R.A.O.B.
 Club and Institute, Cowick Street.
- St John Ambulance.
 Headquarters: St John House, 13 Goldsmith Street. Tel. 55485.
- Toc H.
 42 St David's Hill.
- Young Men's Christian Association
 Tudor House, 41 St David's Hill. Tel. 2335.
- Young Women's Christian Association.
 Hostel : Grendon House, Grendon Road. Tel. 56416.
 Club: 41 St David's Hill. Tel. 4937.
- Youth Hostel
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- Odeon Cinema, Sidwell Street. Tel. 54057.
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1 Minute Bus Centre

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(The Cathedral is open from 7.30 a.m. to dusk.)

Sunday—Holy Communion 8.0, 8.45, 11.45; Mattins 10.45; Evensong 3.0, 6.30.

Services are held daily—see Notices at the Cathedral.

CHURCHES

Bedford Church (at St Stephen's)—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

Countess Weir—*Sun.* 8, 11, 3, 6.30.

St David's—*Sun.* 8, 10, 11, 6.30.

St Edmund's—*Sun.* 8.30, 11, 6.30.

Emmanuel, Okehampton Road—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

Exwick, St Andrew's—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

Heavitree, St Michael's—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.

Holy Trinity, South Street—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

St James', Old Tiverton Road—*Sun.* 8, 10.30, 6.30.

St Leonard's, Topsham Road—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

St Mark's, Pinhoe Road—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

St Mary Arches—*Sun.* 8, 10.45, 6.30.

St Martin's, Cathedral Yard.

St Mary Major with St Petrock—*Sun.* 10.30, 6.30.

St Mary Steps, West Street.

St Matthew, Heavitree Road—*Sun.* 7.45, 10.15, 11.30, 6.30.

St Michael's, Dinham Road (St David's Parish)—*Sun.* 7.45, 10.45, 6.30.

St Olave, Fore Street—*Sun.* 8, 11, 6.30.

St Pancras, at back of Police Station—*Sun.* 8, 10.45, 6.30.

St Paul's, Burnthouse Lane. See *Episcopal Chapels*.

St Sidwell's, Sidwell Street.

St Stephen's and Bedford Church. See *Bedford*.

St Thomas, Cowick Street—*Sun.* 8, 9, 11, 6.30.

Whipton, All Saints—*Sun.* 8, 9, 11, 6.30.

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Sunday. Mass 8.30 a.m., served from Church of the Sacred Heart.

Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Fore Street, Heavitree.

Sunday. Mass 8.0, 10.0, 11.0; Evening Service 6.30.

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Livery Dole (Heavitree)—*Thurs.* 10.30.
St Ann's—See *St James' Notice Board*.
St Philip's, Buddle Lane—*Sun.* 8.15, 9.15, 6.30.
St Paul's, Burnthouse Lane—*Sun.* 8, 10.30, 6.30.
Wynard's Chapel, Magdalen Street—*Sun.* 5.15.

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EXETER PHOENIX

During the two thousand years of its history, the appearance of Exeter has been changed as a result of natural growth and the replacement of the obsolete and outworn. These changes have been gradual, but due to its loyal sympathies the city has suffered at the hands of the King's enemies other and more violent changes.

In the most recent of these violent changes there were destroyed some four hundred shops and one hundred and fifty offices the majority of which were situated in the commercial centre of the city. One of Exeter's main functions is that of providing shopping facilities for the surrounding county, and due to its position at the centre of a web of roads its influence spreads over a wide area. As a result of these losses the commercial life of the city was dealt a severe blow and the neighbouring towns took over a good deal of its shopping function. During the years when no rebuilding was possible due to the war and economic circumstances the Exeter traders, with what help the Council could give, made a valiant attempt to maintain its commercial prestige.

Those years from 1943 to mid 1949 were used to prepare a scheme for rebuilding when conditions would permit. Land was bought by the Council, negotiations entered into with the traders and in many cases plans were prepared for new premises. As a result of this co-operation by all concerned, and a belief in the future of Exeter as a shopping and commercial centre, the announcement by the Government in the latter half of 1949 that rebuilding could start did not find the city unprepared and within a few weeks work had begun on the erection of new business premises. By the autumn of 1952, twenty-two shops, two departmental stores and a number of offices had been completed while a further seventeen shops, one departmental store and three banks were in course of construction.

Exeter's growth as a shopping centre had outstripped the improvement in its road system and the congestion in High Street at certain times brings traffic almost to a standstill. It is obvious that any scheme of reconstruction must provide for a solution to this problem and there are two alternatives. The first is to widen the main street throughout its length, an undertaking which would

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destroy the remaining character of Exeter and place a heavy financial burden on the city; the second to provide a relief road. To be satisfactory, the latter alternative must skirt as closely as possible the commercial centre of the city, so that adjoining it an omnibus station and the larger car parks can be provided within easy walking distance of the main business areas. This would enable the shopper and the tourist an opportunity of avoiding the narrower parts of the main street and the consequent traffic delays. It is the second alternative that has been adopted by the City Council and a small amount of preliminary work has been done.

The City Council is fully aware of the need for adequate and numerous car parks and has set itself the task of providing within the circle of the relief road accommodation for two thousand cars. The ultimate aim is to make Exeter a place where it will be a pleasure to shop.

The Cathedral is and will remain the dominating architectural glory of the city. The war has opened up prospects not seen since the early years of its building, but its beauty is enhanced by the sense of enclosure it enjoys. It is not proposed to open up new views, and in fact some now apparent are to be cut off; in their place glimpses from new view-points are to be made to follow in the tradition of the mediaeval builders of Exeter. The Close will keep its sense of seclusion—a quiet haven but a few yards from the busy High Street.

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TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Exeter's commercial importance lies mainly in its position as a distributive centre for the South Western Counties. In the district immediately surrounding are a number of industries which have been established in comparatively recent years.

The City's old-established industries are chiefly located in the region of the river and at the head of the canal. Among these is an iron and steel foundry which has been in existence since 1780 and which at one time imported iron ore direct from Sweden and Spain.

Industries carried on in the city itself are too numerous to mention individually, but among the more substantial are those devoted to manufacture of gas meters, stoves and appliances, church furnishings and clothing, leather goods, paper, printing and farm machinery.

INFLUENCE ON PROSPERITY

Many industries, although not situated in Exeter itself have a direct influence on the prosperity of the city.

The Exeter and District Chamber of Commerce, established in 1867, and incorporated in 1918, serves the interests of enterprises situated within a radius of approximately twenty miles from the city. Among the larger and more important in the outer area, are those engaged in paper-making, pottery, carpets, woollens, brushes, china clay production and the manufacture of lace, silk and cotton goods. Many of these concerns are very actively engaged in the export market.

The mining of barytes, or barium sulphate, at Christow in the Teign Valley, is a notable undertaking originally established in 1851. The mineral is to-day extensively used in the manufacture of paint and chemicals.

CENTURIES OF PAPER-MAKING

It is interesting to note that of the numerous paper mills which existed in the Exe Valley in the 17th and 18th centuries, five are still operating in or near Exeter. The district offered invaluable opportunities for the establishment of this particular industry because of the suitability of the water from the Rivers Exe and Culm and the adequate facilities for the importation of raw materials through the Canal at Exeter. The mills to-day are equipped with

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the most modern machinery—one of the reasons no doubt why they have outlived many others which during the last century were obliged to close down because of the competition of mills in the industrial centres nearer the markets for paper.

ANCIENT FAME

In Elizabethan days the Exeter serge market, then held in South Street, was accepted as the largest in the Kingdom with the exception of that at Leeds. At that time the woolstaplers of the city had achieved such fame that letters patent were issued forming them into a company under the name of 'A Society of Merchant Adventurers of the City of Exeter'. This industry, unfortunately, suffered almost complete extinction at the time of the French Revolution when the Continental ports were closed against English goods.

The Tucker's Hall in Fore Street still remains as a link with the days of the Company of the Worshipful Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen, at a time when four-fifths of the inhabitants were engaged in the industry. Although its practical work is over, the Royal Charter still protects the Company and Officers, and members continue to be elected in accordance with the old customs and traditions.

Since the war, there has been a significant renewal of Exeter's tie with the woollen industry, by the holding of occasional wool sales which have drawn to the city buyers from the leading manufacturing centres of the country.

Whilst Exeter merchants were mostly interested in the merchanting and exporting of cloth, the main centre of manufacture was at Tiverton, where the industry has been replaced by the production of lace, cotton and silk fabrics.

In reviewing the industries of the district, one must not omit what is probably the most important of them all—agriculture and its allied activities, which include the production of cider.

Exeter, by reason of its central position in Devon and as a vital railway centre where two main lines converge, is the natural market focus of the county. As a beef raising county, Devon is responsible for exporting cattle to many parts of the South of England and South Wales. The city is proud of possessing one of the most modern cattle markets in the country.

For decades Exeter shops have not only provided for the needs of the local population, but have served the requirements of numerous towns, villages and hamlets in the surrounding agricultural neighbourhood. With improvements in means of transport, they look to Exeter traders to an even greater extent to supply their wants.

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Show me who can so many crystal rills,
Such sweet-clothed valleys or aspiring hills,
Such wood-ground, pastures, quarries, wealthy mines,
Such rocks in whom the diamond fairly shines.'

So wrote William Browne of his native county. Devon is truly the garden in the West, spreading its 2,610 square miles between two seas; from Westward Ho! and the Atlantic Ocean in the North-West to Lyme Regis and the English Channel in the South-East.

A county of contrasts, with rugged granite masses and high plateaux; low wooded hills, with fertile valleys and smooth flowing rivers; some of the worst farming land in England and some of the best. The warm, red soil combines faithfully the traditions of a mixed agricultural system.

Orchards and soft fruit, dairy cows and the ponderous beef, all have their place with sheep and the growing of wheat, barley and oats—so varied are soil, topography and climate.

And all roads lead to Exeter, the capital city. The mecca for country people for miles around, with its shopping facilities and modern cattle market. Exeter is the administrative hub of all county services—the County Council, the Agricultural Executive Committee and the National Farmers' Union. The latter, with branches covering every corner of Devon, is ready always to advise visitors on farming and country questions generally.

Head Office—Agriculture House, Queen Street, Exeter.

Telephone Number—Exeter 3959.

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RECREATION

Sport plays an important part in the well-being of any progressive community, and Exeter can claim to offer adequate facilities for the playing or watching of games. Football, cricket, speedway, tennis, golf, athletics and bowls—the visitor has ample opportunity to indulge his favourite sport.

Football, under both codes, provides entertainment for thousands of enthusiasts every week throughout the winter. As members of the Football League (3rd Division), Exeter City is a go-ahead club, whose directors, headed by Mr Sidney Thomas, a former amateur player and secretary, have done a grand job of work under great difficulties. The revival of the club after the war is a big story. When, in the autumn of 1945, the Football League resumed activities, Exeter City regained from the military, possession of a ground which had been used successively as a park for army vehicles, a parade centre and a sports field. Banking was trampled down, sections of the terracing, overgrown with weed, resembled a miniature jungle.

But the controllers of the Club were not dismayed. They got on with the job, and to-day St James's Park is one of the neatest and best appointed grounds in the country.

Another up-to-date sports stadium to have made a complete recovery from the rough usage to which it was subjected during the war years, is the County Ground, St Thomas, for generations the home of Exeter Rugby Club, and scene of matches with many famous overseas International XV's.

A few years ago, Exeter Rugby team had the best record of all the English clubs. Its performances earned nation-wide praise and not once in that memorable season was the side beaten away from home. Another milestone in Exeter's Rugger history was the selection of R. J. P. Madge as England's scrum-half in all the big international matches. What will please the visitor most, however, is the grand team spirit which prevails within the Exeter Rugby ranks.



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Besides housing the Rugby Club, the County Ground at St Thomas is the headquarters of Britain's most modern sport—Speedway. Exeter, members of the Southern League, race on one of Britain's biggest tracks, and the daring feats of the riders are watched every week by big crowds.

Though Devon's bid to become a first-class Cricket county has not succeeded yet, people in close touch are hopeful that the ambition will be realized in due course. In the meantime, the County Club, Devon Dumplings and Exeter share the lovely ground at Pennsylvania, where matches of an attractive standard may regularly be seen. As one who has visited most of England's famous grounds, I can say, with authority, that none appeals more to the onlooker than that on Pennsylvania's heights.

Other summer sports, among which Bowls and Tennis rank high in popularity, flourish in private and public clubs, and the City Council provide facilities in their parks at Heavitree, Belmont, St Thomas and Pines. For the golfer, there is an 18-hole Course, at Countess Weir.

Yes, Exeter has something for all . . . Even those who want to go to the dogs can back their fancy at either the Marsh Barton Stadium or the County Ground. Both tracks are in St Thomas and meetings are held on all the appointed days.



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The Exeter Canal, which has been consistently restocked, and recently with carp and tench, affords sport with roach, perch and bream and, the stretch between Countess Weir and Topsham Locks, with pike. Above and below the city the River Exe is also well stocked with coarse fish. From the Quay, hefty bream are often taken.

From October 1st to December 31st, members of the Exeter City and the Exonian Anglers Associations are, by permission of the Earl of Iddesleigh, allowed to fish the Pynes Waters of the Exe for coarse fish and, when the conditions are favourable, heavy baskets are taken.

The City of Exeter Angling Association and the Exonian Anglers Association have a wide range of fishing and issue season tickets, the former at 3s. 6d. and the latter at 2s. Mr Cecil F. Plimsole, 102 Buddle Lane, is the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the City of Exeter, and Mr W. F. Payne, 249 Monks Road, Exeter, is the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Exonian Anglers.

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and stocked with carp and tench a pond at South Tawton. For the rights to angle here the Association make a charge of 5s. per annum, in addition to the 3s. 6d. charge for the season ticket. (Bus to South Zeal, alight at Zeal Head, and a walk of fifteen minutes brings one to the pond.) In the mid and upper reaches of the River Exe trout fishing is available. The nearest is from Stafford Bridge, between Cowley and Stoke Canon, and Brampford Speke. Season Tickets only are issued, at two guineas, by Messrs Anstey and Thompson, 5 Barnfield Crescent, agents to the Iddesleigh Estate; but the angler must be careful to avoid private water on the right-hand bank going up from Culm Foot to the first meadow below Brampford Speke, and a short stretch on the left bank, above North Bridge, on the main railway line. The Tiverton bus will take the angler to Stafford Bridge, which is about ten minutes' ride from the city, and he can start almost immediately.

Higher up the River the Up-Exe Fishing Association has an inviting stretch of trout fishing. The Exe Valley railway line, which gives beautiful glimpses of the river, takes the angler to Thorverton station (about twenty minutes run from Exeter), a few minutes from the commencement of the fishing. Here again, the angler must be careful to avoid private waters which intervene. Season tickets are issued at £3 3s. 0d.; half-season tickets, commencing on June 1st, at £2 2s. 0d.; monthly at £1; by Messrs John Webber (Sports) Ltd, High Street, Messrs C. and H. Sports (Exeter) Ltd, 94 Queen Street, and the Secretary, Mr E. G. Short, The Berry, Thorverton. A limited number of tickets for salmon fishing are issued by the Secretary only.

It is essential that all persons fishing for salmon or trout obtain a Devon River Board licence. These are issued for the season, or for weekly or daily periods, and may be obtained from the firms mentioned above or from the Finance Officer to the Board, 3 Southernhay West, Exeter.

The Exe, with its alternate stickles and pools, and its long glides, where that game fish the grayling is often to be seen rising, is an inviting wet or dry fly stream, and during the season pretty dishes of trout and grayling are to be taken with the far-famed Devonshire Blue Upright, the Tups Indispensable, Pheasant Tail and the Alder, and in the evening with the Coachman, Silver Sedge and White Moth.

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The under-mentioned Parks and Pleasure Grounds are maintained by the City Council:—

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Bishop's Palace Grounds	Commercial Road Playground
Exwick Pleasure Ground	Haven Banks Playground
Exhibition Fields, Whipton	Southernhay Green

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking those who have so kindly provided articles for inclusion in this Guide.

Acknowledgments are also made as under.

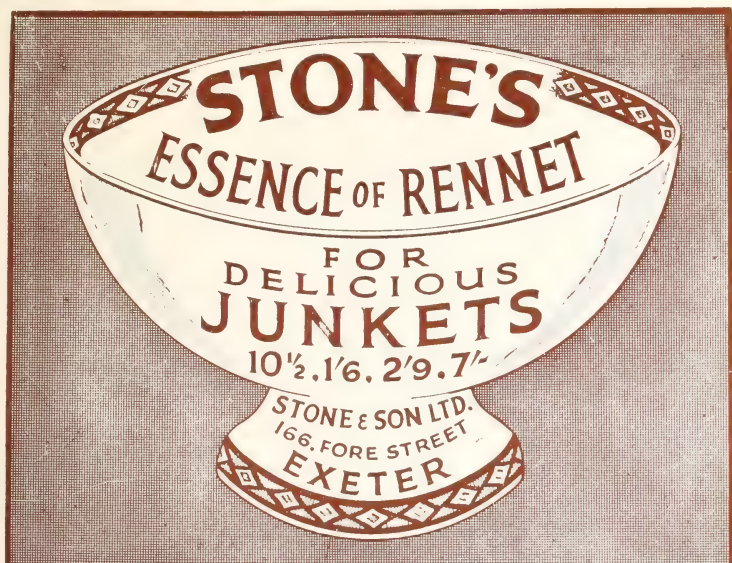
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Here a copy of the Street Plan of the City, a large-scale map covering the whole of Devon, Exeter Directories and various Telephone Directories are available for reference, and the following publications can also be obtained :

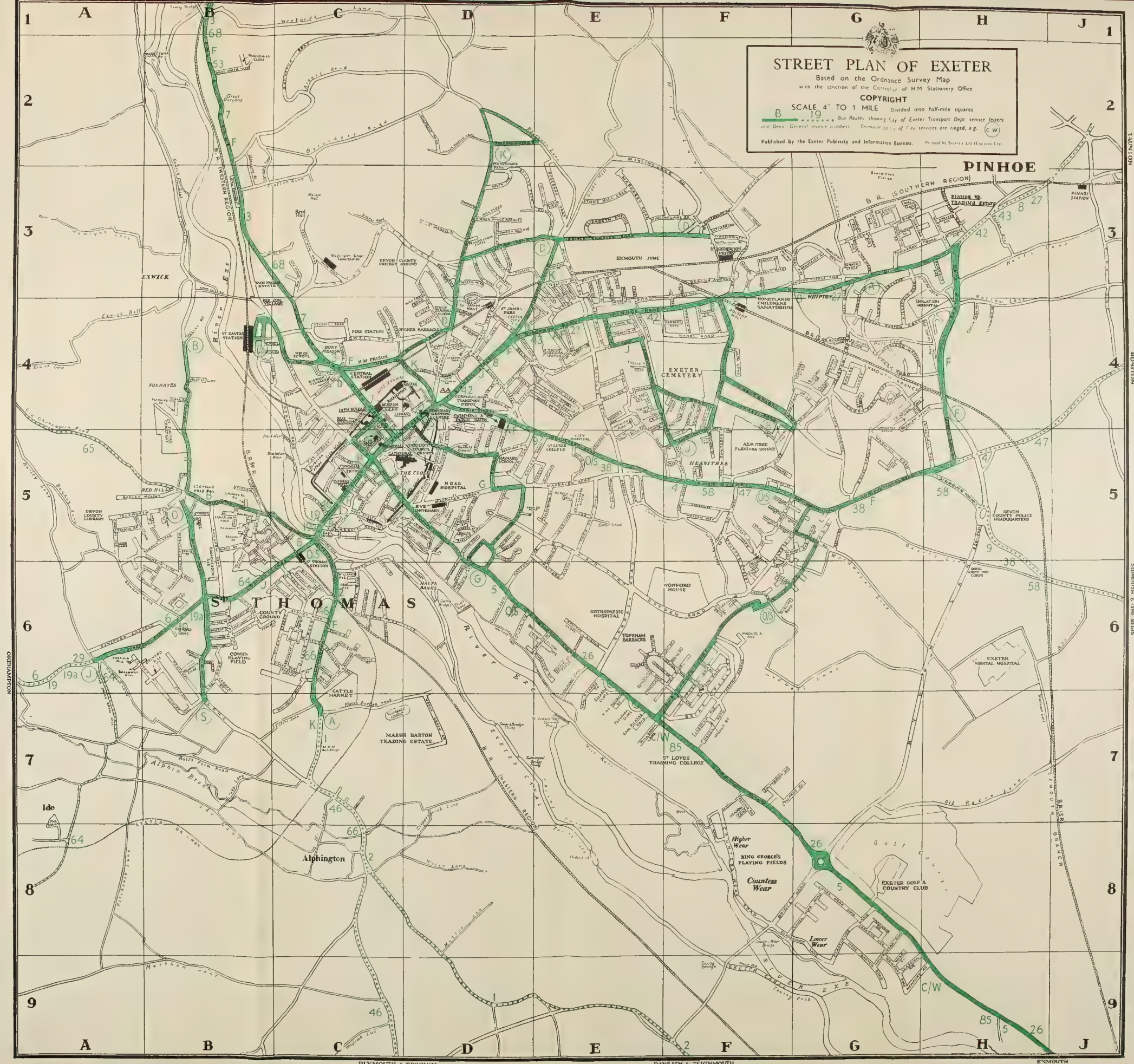
Official Guide to the City. Price 1/-
(by post, 1/3).

Street Plan in Folder form. Price 6d.
(by post, 8d.)

Folder—'A Day in Exeter'. No charge.

An Accommodation List and other literature will be forwarded free on request, postage 2d.

All enquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Publicity & Information Bureau, 18 Queen, Street, Exeter. Telephone 2434.



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